A CUBAN DEBATE THAT DID GOOD SER-VICE.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO MAKE PARTY CAPITAL COMES TO GRIEF-TELLING SPEECHES BY MESSES, JOHNSON

AND GROSVERNOR. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 31.-Slow progress was made with the Naval Appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole House to-day, mainly

Prosvenor's speech was of unusual significance, for he was fresh from a Johnson, of Indiana. He did, however, disclose the Democratic programme, which at present appears to be to oppose any attempt to settle the Cuban question except by a bare resolution to recognize Cuban independence.

As General Grosvenor said, Mr. Bailey and his followers want to stop at "the half-way The Texan denounced the proposition ompelling" the Cubans to buy their independence, and declared that he and "those with whom he was proud to act on this side of the House would never consent or agree that the Cuban patriots should pay blood money to Spain

Mr. Bailey thought the United States ought to go to prevent the Cuban patriots from voluntarily buying independence of Spain the latter twice evaded, and then declared that he had twice answered.

THE CUBAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE. SPEECHES OF MESSES, JOHNSON, BAILEY AND GROSVENOR

Washington, March 31.—Crowded galleries again circled the walls of the hall of the House of Representatives to-day. The belief that there would be silrring speeches attracted thousands to Capitol. Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole and proceeded with the consideration of the Naval

marks in favor of the amendment offered by Ma Mudd yesterday appropriating \$500,000 for new buildings at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) moved an amendment to

increase the appropriation for new buildings to

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) defended the project for rebuilding the Naval Academy, and eulogized Secretary Long as one whom he would choose above all others to select a plan for its rehabilita-

an indignant protest against the cries for war ho heard all about him. At one time in his speech the efform of hisses from the galleries. storm of hisses from the galleries was so great

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE EULOGIZED. Mr. Johnson made some humorous remarks about | know that what he has spoken has been spoker Mr. Lewis, saying sarcastically that if he were with deliberation, and that it is entitled to be conturned loose in Cuba the Spaniards would depart sidered almost as authoritative. When he says "Now, in all seriousness, in discussing the cry of war that we have heard on that side of the chamber, do gentlemen stop and reflect a moment the island of Cuba to buy its liberty from the upon what it means if we should enter upon hostilities? If the hotheadedness of men in public life should not force the President to put Spain into an embarrassing position which her proud spirit will not permit her to accede to, if the public men in Congress would simply restrain their zeal and keep their hands off the President, he would be able to accomplish in a very short space of time by the arts of diplomacy the independence of Cuba. \$100,000,000 in order to purchase their independence. We have brought these two antagonizing forces together by the success of judgment, of diplomacy and exalted patriotism of the statesman in the White House (applause), and I believe if we will give him a fair opportunity to carry out his purposes he will bring us to a triumphant conclusion without shedding an ounce of American blood."

Mr. Lewis replied to Mr. Johnson in a humorous strain for a time, creating a great deal of merri-ment. He accused Mr. Johnson of being muzzled by the Speaker and afraid to shake off his shackles. Lewis closed by saying:

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether the Prestdent of the United States has selected the gentleman as his Fidus Achates, as his good friend and defender on this floor; but certainly if such is the case, then as an humble adviser of the President f would suggest that he join in the prayer of Cesar to be delivered from his friends. If it should come that the President should receive, as people in certain quarters hope and others fear, his political death, then those who may write his obituary, if the gentleman from Indiana continues n the course he has been pursuing, may content semselves with the eulogy "Too much Johnson."

(Laughter and applause.) AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR PEACE.

Mr. Johnson rose as soon as Mr. Lewis took his seat, and made a speech which, while it met much disapproval from the galleries, was listened to in-tently. "I have realized from the start," said he, edness of those men who never stop to reflect into what they would precipitate the country. voice has been and still is for peace. Whether it be proper or not, I do not stop to care. I am opposed to war; war with its devastating consequences; war which involves a vast expediture of he paid by the people, which involves the issuing of paper money, which involves a period of wild speculation. War which, while it affords opportuni-



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Mr. Johnson said it would be better for this Gov ernment to allow the Cubans to pay \$300,000,000 to acquire their independence than that one drop of American blood should be unnecessarily shed.

I am hissed or not." he said. "I believe we are standing on the verge of a voicano, and I hope to he feels it is a solemn duty he owes to the country

from the hisses of the galleries, which are ment, when Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) denounced expected to do the fighting, I appeal to the cool the alleged agreement which rumor said the Ad-ministration was considering to accept a money indemnification from Spain for the loss of life on the and respectful consideration comes. That time will Maine.

His remarks drew from Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.)

the brow of those who have been willing to defe

Storm of hisses from the gaueries was so great
that the Chair was obliged to warn the spectators
segainst demonstrations.
THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE EULOGIZED
the gentleman from Indiana in the coursels of his own party and before the country well enough to urning to the more serious part of the question that the President is trying to compose the misunderstanding between this Nation and the Span ble to accomplish in a very short space of time delay a decision of this question in the hope that the rich and powerful interests of this and other We hear that the Cuban Junta are willing to raise nations will compel the struggling patriots of Cupa to buy the freedom that they have fairly we with their courage and by their sword. (Applicase on the Democratic side.) I owe the Republican party no kindly offices. But I will venture to warr it that if its leaders agree, and the Republican party sanctions the agreement, to compel people under God's sun to buy that liberty which God has given them, that party will never survive long enough to escape the odlum which will be fas-tened upon it by the outraged sentiment of the American people. (Applause on the Democratic side.) Mr. Chairman, liberty is not a purchasable commodity. (Renewed applause.) There was a time in this Republic when no man in high station would have suggested that one nation would sell it, or that another should be compelled to buy it. (Applause on the Democratic side.) It was a birthright of men, and it is their duty to assert it, though war be necessary to its assertion. (Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.)

"I am myself, Mr. Chairman, as averse to war as any gentleman. On this side twice during the present session we have walked up to the altar and made a willing sacrifice of our political advancement. We know, and you know, that a war will be to the advantage of the party in power; and you, knowing it, will still know it no better than we do. Yet with a knowledge that we are pursuing a policy to the advantage of our political opponents and to the injury of ourselves, you must admit that we did all you asked to do. In all the history of this Republic no party has ever acted more patriotically or unselfishly than the Demo-eratic party has during this crisis. (Applause on the Democratic side.) There was a time when this threatened war could have been averted. Six months ago, if you had done as we urged you to do, if you had recognized the rights of those struggling patriots to fight for independence, war would have been averted, and Cuba would to-day be an established fact in the history of the world." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

the accompanying lives of American seamen, her free (Applause) would not have been sacrificed." THE MAINE DISASTER.

Mr. Balley (continuing): "And that unfortunate disaster which has horrifled humanity and humildisaster which has horrified humanity and humil-inted our American citizenship would never have occurred. (Applause.) The great battle-ship, the Maine—the ship which bore the name of a sover-eign State of this Union—would still have been upon the high seas, flying the flag of this Repub-lic; and the more than two hundred and fifty brave seemen, many of whom now sleep many fathoms deep beneath Cuban waters, would have been wearing the uniform of the Nation which they honored with their courage and sought to defend with their lives. (Prolonged applause.) You re-

simply intensified the situation. The longer you postpone doing right—the longer you postpone action-the more certain it is that war and wa alone will extricate you. In trying to allow Spain to complete her reconquest of Cuba you have made it absolutely necessary that you shall interstill to avert a war.

"Within the last forty-eight hours a repre-

tive of the Cuban Republic has said to me that the did not desire us to engage in war with Spain; that to give them the credit and standing to which they are entitled among the nations of the earth, and with their own strong arms and with their own

knows that it is not in contemplation by the Presimoney consideration for the freedom of CubaT

THE PROJECT NEVER CONSIDERED It is too contemptible to answer. Such a thought with the Administration "len't there an intimation of that kind in the

negotiations at Madrid?" "What have we to do with the negotiations at Madrid" asked Mr. Grosvenor. "I say the purchase of Cuba by the Government or the suggestion of its approval is a story told by an idiot. There never was anything in it, and this is only done to fan anew the flame that seeks for political advantage upon this floor by springing so called questions of privilege that make the author of them ridiculous in the sight of common hu-

Were the forty-five gentlemen who met a few evenings ago and agreed to vote for indepen seeking political advantage?" asked Mr. Lentz

I heard something of that kind," replied Mr Grosvenor, "but I heard something better. Yesterday, when the scheme to promote political advantage was sprung here with the awkwardness of a Fourth-of-July boy burning fire-crackers, Ils gentleen put their names down on the right side of the organization of party and party concord. (Applause.) I could name a good many of them myself. ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE FOR ('BA.

"Now, in conclusion, the Administration of this lovernment to-day is as anxious for the freedom and independence of Cuba as anygentleman on the ther side of the House. (Applicase.) There is no one man, from the President down to the humbles member on this floor, who will ever, without the consent of the Cuban insurgents, ratify, agree to or approve any settlement of the Cuban question that does not involve absolute independence for Cuba. (Applause.) There is not a gentleman on the other side of the House who knows this fact better or from a more direct source of information than does the gentleman from Texas, because he has had the fullest opportunity to learn the fact, and he knows it is unjust to the President to intimate that he to-day knows that the President is

Mr. Chairman, this movement will go forward. The Republicans of the House and the Senate and the loyal people of the United States, Republicans and Democrats, are in favor of the independence of Cuba. But they are in favor of avoiding war if it can possibly be done consistently with the honor, dignity and glory of the American name. (Applause.)
"Do you think that this great party in power to

day is going to be unfaithful to a trust which will, if properly discharged, bring glory to the Administration? Will the Administration now in power run away from the most brilliant op-portunity that any Administration since the days of Abraham Lincoln has had to establish itself and its party in the praise and honor and glory of a mighty people? (Applause.) Any gentleman who thinks so does not understand the men at the head of affairs. The journals of the civilized world this morning have spoken with stronger terms of in-dorsement than ever before of the attitude and action of the people of the United States; and in that connection one and all of the English-speaking journals put it forward as the cardinal idea A member: "And the battle-ship Maine, with all that Cuba must be free and that we would make

"As the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said, War will keep.' Let us stand together and cease this attempt at making political capital. (Applause.) It is unworthy of a great political party; it is unworthy of any gentleman who wants to be the leader in this House or the next. He cannot climb the ladder by attempting to go up a rope of that character loosely suspended from the top.

NO MEANINGLESS DECLARATION. There is something more than temporary politi-cal advantage to be considered in this matter There is statesmanship, there is honor, there is in-

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50c. and \$1.00, all druggist

cratic side.) Where is there the man who cent for a declaration of independence panied by a further declaration. What nonsense it would be to declare the island of Cuba indething to do in the case of Cuisa is to exhaust all that honest diplomacy can do to achieve her libnot at the half-way house that the gentleman from Texas is talking about-not only declare that Cuba is independent and shall be free, but accompany that declaration with an Army and Navy to

> that is being made in this country? What does it mean when every arsenal, of whatever kind or when every navy yard and every appliance country is working night and day, irrespect in the clutch of the Spanish nation

for Mr. Grosvenor sat down the debate con-ded Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) made a speech aver of immediate intervention, and Mr. Balley in got the floor, arousing his side of the House in husiasm and cheers. Several times he crossed dis with General Grosvenor and Mr. Johnson, the debate took on a political phase, rither remarks were made by Messra Grow Fonn.), Lentz (Dem., Ohto) and Griggs h. Ga.). Dem., Ga.). At 455 p. m. the House adjourned.

ACTION POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY-REPUBLI-CANS SHOW THEIR CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT.

attempts to obtain some partisan advantage all the Democratic mem-orted it. They showed dety to forestall and em-

SENATE DISCUSSES CUBA.

THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC COMES UP UNEXPECTEDLY

CONDUCT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FOREIGN DEFENDED-ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. ALLEN.

Washington, March 31 .- An apparently sim Frye, on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committee, unexpectedly precipitated a discussion tends to pursue a patriotic and righteou course in the present emergency, and I shall

where he had always stood-in favor of the ab-

that "hideous monster among nations"-Spain After the Cuban discussion the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

ommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee. Gomez, who would in history be regarded as one of the great communiters and revolutionists of this people so long as freedom shall have an abiding

THE DEVASTATION OF CUBA.

Mr. Allen compared the career of Weyler in Cuba with the conduct of the revolution in the Netherlands.

dealt with and speedily and properly settled, but they are willing to trust the President, as the country does. The attempts of the Demorats both in the House and the Committee on Foreign Affairs are all the more inexcusable and unpatriotic in view of the expectation, which amounts almost to positive knowledge, that the Cuban difficulties will either be solved or very soon remitted to Congress with the President's recommendations.

The discussion in the committee to-day was confined to various aspects of the Cuban question, and lasted until the committee adjourned, by a party vote, to meet again at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

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understood. It should not be submitted to the ar bitrament of a foreign nation."
Mr. Allen said that this country had no greed for Spanish territory or for Spanish gold, nor was it the desire of the United States to establish a pro-

MR. CHANDLER CAUSES A SCENE. Scarcely had Mr. Allen concluded when Mr. action of the Committee on Foreign Relations

Mr Chandler reintroduced on his own account the committee's resolution and asked that it go over until to-morrow.

Mr Frye gave notice that he would move, when the resolution was called up to recommit it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then begun. The first clash occurred over a committee amendment appropriating \$45,000 for the purchase of "The Globe" building, in Pennsylvatia-ave. in Washington After an extended debate the amendment was stricken out 15 to 23.

disposed of the measure was laid aside.
Hawley, of the Military Affairs Committee, ented in amended form the joint resolution of by Mr. Bacon concerning the erection of orary fortifications. He said that the resolutions now amended met all objections that had raised against the original one. It is as fol-

